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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY APRIL 23, 1871.

NUMBER 37.

ALICE CARY.

BY SARA G. CHAPA.

The world has lost a splendor
From the starry realms of song;
The voice whose thrilling sweetness
Has charmed the world so long.
'Tis the lowly wildwood daisy
As they nod on prairie free
With miss the breezy fragrance
Of her wonderful melody.

In woodland nooks and hollows,
Where violets shade their blue,
Will Nature shed her tear-drops
In drops of crystal dew
And stars that come out nightly,
On the firmament overhead,
Will shine in softer glory
O'er the spot where she lies dead!

But when Spring time brings the flowers,
Looking upward to the sky
They will speak with prophet voice
Of her immortality.
While beyond the sunset's splendor
She will list with radiant eyes,
And return her heavenly lyre
To the airs of Paradise.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

OUTGENERATED.

BY MAGGIE MARIGOLD.

It was a cloudy warm morning in June, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, a newly married couple, sat at their tiny breakfast table, lost for a moment in their respective newspapers.

Jack and Gill, two gold-tinted canaries, sang joyously in their cages at the open window, and a mass of morning-glory vines, wet with dew, thrust themselves in at the breezy opening, laden with blue, and white, and pink blossoms.

Mr. P. was devouring a thrilling anti-woman's rights article, in the *Eruption*, by the editor, Mr. Katchumandakium, whose wife had just made her debut in the arena of strong-minded females.

Mrs. P. was anxiously conning an advertisement of "Lightning's Beard Accelerator," which promised to grow a ferocious mustache, in three days on face or hand, or money refunded; and had decided to surprise her liege-lord with a bottle that very day.

Mr. Pomeroy having followed Mr. Katchumandakium through a series of like articles, and being now thoroughly imbued with the editor's opinion, cleared his throat, threateningly, glanced cautiously across the table, and delivered himself of the following speech:

"Minta, I cannot love you as well when you read the newspapers."

She didn't raise her eyes.

"It is a good sign," he continued, mentally, "she will do anything for my love."

Then shoving his coffee-cup three inches to the right, and his chair as many back, he continued:

"Like the rose that peeps over the garden wall at the onion patch beyond, and partakes of its perfume, so woman loses her sweetness when once she steps from her proper sphere. Will my little wife be contented with her husband's love and leave the newspapers to coarser minds?"

This last "coarser minds" was the sugar coating that was to make the pill go down easily.

Mr. Pomeroy run his white fingers leisurely through his curls, rose slowly from the table, watching his wife's countenance, and taking his pet beaver from the rack at the door, brushed an atom of dust from its shiny rim.

Imagine his chagrin when his darling Araminta, leisurely putting down her paper, said:

"My dear Charley, I beg pardon, but 'pon my honor, I haven't heard a word you were saying. There 'tis beginning to rain. You had better hurry and get into a stage," walking him rapidly to the door. "Don't forget to secure seats for the concert this evening, dear. Now don't look so amazed if the rain has caught you for once, before you get down town."

Mr. P. pulled up his shirt-collar, bit his thin mustache nervously, and departed with a quenched air.

"Id give a good deal to know whether she heard me," he muttered as he ran down the steps.

"Moral," chirped his young wife to herself, as she closed the front door, "husbands should train their children, but not their wives; also they should bring them home interesting books, papers, bouquets, and anything else that will tend to elevate their inferior minds."

Like a true heroine this little wife's courage was the truest on the field of battle; it rose with the danger; but now

that she was alone, this speck on their matrimonial horizon made her heart sink to zero.

"What if Charley should grow fanatical on the subject of rose-bud wives, with two ideas in their heads?" she mused, anxiously. "Oh what shall I do?"

Early in the afternoon, Dick Pomeroy, her husband's youngest brother, arrived, radiant in light green duck and gold-mounted eyeglasses, with a three-cornered note from his married brother, to the effect that he wanted to bring three classmates home to dinner—nice old fellows, all married and settled—and Minta must look her prettiest.

"But do tell a sympathizing fellow what's the matter?" exclaimed the messenger: "you look blue. Has Charley been kicking up a row?"

"No, Dick, there isn't any storm, only one is threatening. I fear" and then she related the conversation at the breakfast-table.

"Now let's fix up this matter in short order, Minta," he replied, with a twinkle in his eyes, as he laid down his cane and hat on the lounge. "I can't stand coolly by and see either of you martyred, or witness a play of the Kilkenny cats. Let's put our two heads together. Surely the united forces of a couple such ought to upset the such an insignificant young spooner as that husband of yours."

"None of that sir. He's a magnificent darling creature, and I won't hear him abused. He's only afraid I will grow strong-minded, and the fear carries him to the other extreme."

"Now," continued she, settling in a corner of the sofa, "if I had been born with any other hair in the world but red, and a turn-down nose, I would enter the rostrum of Woman's Rights at once, and strongly advocate not voting, not holding office, not wearing an outlandish bloomer costume, not digging sewers, laying pipes, and running engines, as some delicate gentlemen pretend they fear we shall do, when they know we won't; but simply to change places with the lords of creation for one month. No longer. Oh, no—I'm not cruel. Then let them enjoy having their reading prescribed to them. Throw the newspapers out at the back windows, and when they are hungry for brain food let them regale themselves on a skim-milk fashion article, or a magazine story. Why do so many men try to make their wives think they are their inferiors intellectually?" and the blue eyes flashed.

"Afraid! afraid of 'em!" ejaculated the tall stripling, complacently examining his luxuriant growth of black hair in the mirror.

"Only," continued Minta, "when Mr. High-and-mighty has been outwitted and quenched in an argument by some fair one; when he is driven to the wall with his brain at a stand or whirling in eddies, and only his gall in active play, does he acknowledge her his equal in intellect."

"Hurrah for Pomeroy! Pomeroy for ever!" laughed the young gentleman, tossing up his hat. "That isn't bad, Minta. Do go into the woman meetings, despite the red hair, just to plague Charley."

"Mercy!" ejaculated Mrs. P., "it is two o'clock, and I haven't thought of dinner. Clear the track quick and let me run to the kitchen. Good-by!" she called gayly, as her heels rattled lightly down the stairs.

Dinner time arrived, as did the guests, three tall, spare individuals, all lawyers, who eyed young Mrs. Pomeroy keenly, to ascertain how Charley's wife compared with their own, and then fell to devouring her superb cooking, and addressing all their conversation to her husband.

Minta Pomeroy was not only an amiable young lady, and a superior cook, but a high spirited creature; and this ungentlemanly treatment made her blood boil.

"Do they think me a simpleton," she whispered to Dick, who sat at her right hand.

"Probably they have married little idiots who let their husbands think and talk for them," he returned.

"Let's show them that Charley's wife knows something. You start a subject, and I'll push it through."

Minta's eyes flashed beneath her dropping lids, and at the first lull in the conversation she politely collared the gentlemanly skeleton at her left, by inquiring how gold had closed that day. He looked surprised, but answered politely, and the subject of public finances thus started, enlarged and grew beautifully under the skillful management of Minta and Dick.

The reins of conversation once in their

hands, the two drove a fast team, soon drawing in another lawyer, and finally the last, in company with Mr. C. Pomeroy. Minta growing brilliant and attracting the admiring gaze of her husband's friends, one of whom remarked to his neighbor afterward, that Pomeroy had married a superb woman; not a beauty at all, but a perfect diamond of a wife.

Her husband looked proud of her. This alone made Minta happy.

He overheard Dick say softly to her in the hall:

"I don't believe Charley will ask you again to give up newspaper reading. You talked like an oracle, Minta."

"Then she really did hear me this morning?" gasped Pomeroy to himself, and at his first opportunity he caught her and whispered:

"My star, I'll never ask you again to give up your reading. I am so proud of your conversational powers. You were enchanting at dinner." To which she replied only with a lovely blush, seeing one of the bank lawyers leaning toward them, with eyes buttoned back with curiosity.

"Haven't you two young people got over love-making yet?" he whispered knowingly.

WHY A MAN MEASURES MORE IN THE MORNING THAN IN THE EVENING, &c.

There is an odd phenomenon attending the human body, as singular as common: that a person is shorter standing than lying; and shorter in the evening when he goes to bed, than in the morning when he rises.

This remark was first made in England, and afterwards confirmed at Paris, by Mr. Morand, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in France, and by the Abbot Fontana likewise.

The last-mentioned person found, from a year's experience, that ordinarily in the night he gained five or six lines, and lost nearly as much in the day.

The cause of which effect, so ancient so common, but so lately perceived, proceeds from the different state or condition of the intervertebral annular cartilages.

The vertebrae, or joints of the spine, are kept separate, though joined by particular cartilages, every one of which has a spring. These yield on all sides, without any inflexion on the spine, to the weight of the head and upper extremities; but this is done by very small and imperceptible degrees, and most of all when the upper parts of the body are loaded with any exterior weight. So that a man is really taller after lying some time, than after walking, or carrying a burthen a great while.

For this reason it is that, in the day and evening, while one is sitting or standing, the superior parts of the body weigh or press upon the inferior, press those elastic annular cartilages, the bony jointed work is contracted, the superior parts of the body descend towards the inferior, and proportionably as one approaches the other, the height of the stature diminishes.

Hence it was, that a fellow enlisting for a soldier, by being measured overnight, was found deficient in height, and therefore refused; but by accident being gauged again the next morning, and coming up to the stature, he was admitted.

On the contrary, in the night-time, when the body is laid a-bed, as it is in an horizontal situation, or nearly so, the superior parts do not weigh, or but very little, upon the inferior; the spring of the cartilages is unspent, the vertebrae are removed from one another, the long jointed work of the spine is dilated, and the body thereby prolonged; so that a person finds himself about half an inch, or more, higher in stature in the morning than when going to bed. This is the most natural and simple reason that can be given, for the different heights of the same person at different times.

MARRIAGE LOTTERY.

It has often been said figuratively that marriage is a lottery; but we do not recollect to have met with a practical illustration of the truth of the simile, before the following, which is a free translation of an advertisement in the *Louisiana Gazette*:—"A young man of good figure and disposition, unable, though desirous to procure a wife, without the preliminary trouble of amassing a fortune, proposes the following expedient to attain the object of his wishes. He offers himself as the prize of a lottery to all widows and

virgins under 32. The numbers of tickets to be 600, at 50 dollars each. But one number to be drawn from the wheel, the fortunate proprietor of which is to be entitled to himself and the 30,000 dollars."

HAVE CHILDREN ANY RIGHTS GROWN PEOPLE ARE 'BOUND TO RESPECT?

This is a sound principle having scarcely an exception. Certainly the relations of the juvenile and mature members of society do not offer an exception. If grown persons demand respect from them, they should also give it to children—not merely for the purpose of teaching by example, but from a sense of justice.

In the first place, children are human beings and therefore entitled to the thoughtful consideration always due to humanity everywhere. Boys and girls are men and women in embryo. If you snub a boy or girl you snub the coming man or woman. Children are further entitled to respect for the essential importance of their social place and functions. What would any age or nation be without its juvenile element? Children are at once a study and a discipline: a present strength and a promise of future power. They are ornamental and useful. They brighten the leisure hours of life and they are an objects which stimulates its business pursuits. While accomplishing a great deal of good they do far less harm in the world than their elders. Let nobody thoughtlessly call children nuisances. Men are much greater nuisances.

True, children are sometimes noisy and inclined to mischief. The child who does not develop those tendencies is unhealthy, physically, mentally and morally. But how much more noise men make, and how far more serious the consequence of their mischief! Children do not plunge nations into war, shedding rivers of blood and clothing continents with mourning. Men do. Children do not misgovern cities, States and empires for their own selfish and ambitious purposes. Men do. Children do not plunder the public treasury. Men do. Children do not maintain political, railroad and mining "rings" at the expense of the people, and create monopolies of a few for the oppression of the many, so that a small number may grow rich while the masses starve. Men do. Children do not commit the great variety of individual and organized crimes, some of them venial and some of them infamous, from which society suffers. Men do. The contrast might be illustratively amplified to any extent. Who, then, are the real nuisances, men or children? It might be shown that children are actually entitled to more consideration and respect than any other class of the community.

Then let them be encouraged rather than suppressed. Let their improvement be carefully provided for. Let parents tolerate childish sports and even participate in them, instead of selfishly abating them as vexatious annoyances, so that the parental appearance superinduces a terror-stricken silence and a sudden gloom in the domestic circle. Let nature have free course in the children, who obey natural laws rather than the edicts of sham conventionality. Above all, let their rights be enforced. For instance why should this boy be expected to leave his seat in a car and stand for the convenience of an older person who crowds into the conveyance already full? He is an incarnation of humanity, he is a coming man, and therefore entitled to respect; he has paid for his seat, and should not be called upon to relinquish it. And this girl, condensing in her small frame the woman of the future, has a like right to her seat in the court-room. Children have rights grown people are bound to respect, and should be protected in them.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

The peacock has one of the beautifullest tails in the world, but I take notice he does not drag it on the ground when he walks out.—*Josh Billings.*

—An honest lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed: "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hooper has gone too, poor man."

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"Editor of the Louisianaian," and anonymous
letters must be accompanied by the name of the
writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an
evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of
our contributors.

SUNDAY APRIL 23, 1871.

Remember the services at Straight
University to-day. Dr. Thompson, the
Chaplain will occupy the pulpit; and his
utterance deserve the heed of all well dis-
posed persons.

The office of the "Board of Public
Works" has presented quite a business
appearance during the past two days.
Hosts of laborers "without regard to
race, color or previous condition" have
been thronging its doors to obtain or-
ders for payment of money, for labor
performed in stopping crevasses, along
the banks of the river opposite the city
and its vicinity.

The Canal and Common street
cars are now adorned with a placard of
the route, in order to prevent mistakes
by the passengers, who may not be
aware, or mindful at the moment of the
recent changes in the running of these
vehicles.

Congressman Hon. J. H. Sypher
is again in the City and still the picture
of good health.

The Union League Club we under-
stand gave an entertainment to Gen'l.
Sherman, last evening at their rooms on
Royal Street.

The United States Senate will con-
vene in extra Session on the 10th of May
to take into consideration the draft of the
treaty between England and the United
States under the provisions of which the
Alabama claims are to be adjudicated.

The continued rising of the waters
of the river, and the crevasses at Bonnet
Carrie and elsewhere, are causing the
gravest apprehensions in the public mind.
Chief Engineer M. Jeff Thompson is
using every exertion to have the crevasses
closed. He is well aided in his efforts by
other scientific gentlemen, and the Gov-
ernor is busy providing the wherewithal
from the Banks to pay laborers, etc.
There is every hope that the concentrated
and huge efforts that are now being made
will result soon in arresting much further
damage.

The American Union Club gave
an entertainment to General Sherman at
their rooms, on Thursday evening last,
and the Republican of Friday says, "The
reception was in every way a success."

We despise a purely carping, fault-
finding disposition. We are out of pa-
tience with that cynical consensuousness
which can discover cause for censure and
complaint where ordinary mortals fail to
find any room for criticism. But we can-
not refrain to-day from raising our voice
in earnest and profound protest against
the practice of professing Republicans
towards each other. We wish to guard
our position, and desire it to be dis-
tinctly understood that we are no advo-
cate of an indiscriminate association of
men in the social circles that we recog-
nize the absolute right of men to select
their associations according to their own
choice. But there are acknowledged con-
ventional proprieties, there is a public
propriety and expediency, there are party
obligations, there are pledges of early
political love, there are the dictates of rea-
son and the decency of consistency in har-
monizing practice with a blatant "full of
sound and fury" profession. And there
are occasions when we are brought un-
der their power. There are all these and
a thousand more considerations to be
weighed against a bald, abstract, and
often meaningless dictum. And it is in
view of these surroundings that we re-
cord an indignant protest against that
selfish, exclusive caste discrimination be-
tween men occupying similar public and
social positions. "That spite of hell, the
fiends arch mock;" that worst signment
of the slave trade, which necessarily degrad-
ed the self into chattel, which our Re-
publican white "brethren" are found
clinging so tenaciously to, and exhibiting
so repeatedly, and so demonstratively. In-
deed, in this respect, there is no discern-
ible difference between the Democrats
and the Republicans. We are writing
"more in sorrow than in anger" to-day,
and are inclined to dispassionately survey

our ground. Now what is the inference
deducible from the facts, that a great
man, a distinguished and justly renowned
hero, a Republican, say Gen. Sherman,
visits our city, where our government,
State and municipal, with its numerous
adjuncts and appendages, is Republican.
An entertainment is tendered him by an
ultra Republican organization, a club
which "has a decided political bias," to
this reception, naturally, the heads of
departments are specially invited. It is
found that in the selection there are only
one class of color or the people. To us,
one of two conclusions is inevitable.
Either that there are none of the omitted
class in sufficiently prominent positions
or they who are not worthy to associate
even in a general welcome to a prominent
national character. It is in distinct ap-
peal from this gross libel, this social cal-
umny on our race and on our prominent
men that we protest. It is to character-
ize such gratuitous and studied contumel-
y and insult that we raise our voice. It
is here, and only here, where the oblivion
of all our claims, the ignoring of all our
rights, the refusal to acknowledge any
good in our Nazareth, the exhibition of
dislike, the base, inhuman pandering to a
morbid and vicious condition of society;
the effort to make us "a fixed figure, for
the time of scorn to point his slow un-
moving finger at;" is here that our
philosophy fails us, and Patience, thou
young and rose lipped cherubin; ay there,
look grim as hell.

We have colored men who by merit,
by mind—that true Republican measure
of a man—by the suffrages of their fel-
lows are in elevated positions, honorably
credibly and efficiently discharging their
official duties, who are well worthy of
sitting at a banquet with Louisiana white
Republicans. And pray who are the
prominent white men of our party who
thus dare to perpetrate and flaunt in our
faces a shameful dishonorable ban on
our complexion? who, and what are
they? shall we give the proper, the true,
the honest reply? No, we forbear. But
we will say, that in every essential at-
tribute and characteristic of a man, we
can rejoice over the competency of our
men to compare favorably with the
majority of our brethren. We have ex-
tended our remarks beyond the length
we intended, and will quit the incon-
genial theme. Brethren, we are black,
but comely."

FRANCE.

In the interests of peace, progress, and
humanity it is a matter of congratulation
that there is a fore-shadowing of the te-
mination of that terrible strife and slaugh-
ter which the temporarily insane people
of France are inflicting on each other.
The insurgents, *alias* the communists, *alias*
the nationals, have suffered several defeats
which cripple their efforts, and circum-
scribe their action. The Government,
alias the Versailles troops have succeeded
in recovering several strongholds from
the insurgents, and encouraged by their
victories are pushing vigorously on to
complete conquest, without showing any
"signs of wavering;" and they hold the
advantageous positions they have secured
with calmness and determination. Star-
vation that terrible ally of a conquering
foe, threatens to contribute its aid to the
government troops, and late telegraphic
dispatches report that "the insurgents are
unable to receive supplies of provisions
from outside of the City." Treachery is
also doing its work in the insurgent camp.
Thus circumstanced, it seems more than
probable, that ere long something like or-
der, will be evolved out of the anarchical
and chaotic condition of unfortunate
France.

The Communists if they do fail in
the field will have accomplished some of
the great objects of their strife. They
wrested the establishment of a Republic,
and the freedom of the people to choose
their own government. If on the resto-
ration of peace there can be the united
devotion of the French people to the ac-
complishment of such purposes, the blood
which has been spilt will not have been
shed wholly in vain.

FAILED TO REMOVE HIM.

Telegraphic dispatches announce the
ultimate defeat by the United States Sen-
ate of Mr. Blanchard's nomination for
the Postmastership of New Orleans and
the retention of the office by Col. C. W.
Lowell. We congratulate the Colonel
on his triumph. 'Tis the victory of
right and justice, over wrong and oppres-
sion. We have earlier in the struggle
expressed our views of the effort to re-
move Mr. Lowell; and would not say
any more to-day, but for the occurrence
of an effort of a similar character to re-
move the Postmaster of Shreveport. It
is an abominable practice, to remove men
from office on the whimsical and capri-
cious, or malicious representations of
some prominent, but perhaps malignant
and unscrupulous adversary. It is to be
lamented that our party is disgraced by
having in it several distinct wings and
factions, "wheels within wheels, wheels

within wheels." Under pressure from
one, the President sends a nomination
to the Senate; under pressure from an-
other he withdraws it, or the Senate re-
fuses its confirmation. The slight and
uncertain tenure by which men hold of-
fice now a days, is calculated to destroy
all confidence in, and respect for the
Government which permits and prac-
tices such things.

Our readers are familiar with the cause
of the desire to remove Col. Keating.
Well, now we are informed that Gen.
McCleery recently elected Congressman,
for the District including Caddo, has
been prominently aiding and abetting
the attempt to remove a worthy man
from office, because he dared to employ
a colored man in his office. And Gen.
McCleery, forsooth claims to be "one of
our best friends, proved his friendship
by distributing a few thousand dollars of
Federal money among some freedmen,
for which he was handsomely paid, and
now proposes to further exhibit his
philanthropy, and fulfill some of his re-
cent affectate expressions of solicitude
and regard, by aiding a crusade
against a man who employs a colored
man. "Shame turn the cheek to cinder."

DR. G. J. NEWMAN.

Our sanctum was enlivened Friday
last by the presence of G. J. Newman,
M. A., M. D., who arrived in this City on
Thursday last from Cairo, Ill., to take
charge of the Medical Department of the
Hawthorne Home, recently established in
this city, under the auspices of Straight
University. The Doctor comes well re-
commended from various quarters, and
with reference to his particular vocation
he bears the most flattering and unques-
tionable testimonials. For instance
Professor Moses Gunn M. A., M. D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of
Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Chicago,
says "He is an able diagnostician and a
bold and skilful surgeon, a sound prac-
titioner and a polished gentleman." *Prof-
essor J. Adams Allen M. D., L. L. D.,*
Professor of Principles and Practice of
Medicine, Chicago, says "He is of ex-
cellent moral character, cultivated and
experienced in his profession. In this
City he was unusually successful in his
practice and his frequent contributions
to the Medical press have been generally
reproduced throughout this country and
Europe." Dr. Newman is also the ex-
amining physician to the Commonwealth
Life Insurance Company, New York.

The Doctor claims New Orleans as the
place of his nativity, and returning home,
with the ability which he is credited
with, to a field offering such favorable
opportunities for success, we have no
doubt that he will succeed among us.
We bid him welcome to our midst.

"Why don't you choose good men from
your own race, and run them for office
instead of putting these carpet baggers
in all the offices." We have heard the
above question from some or most of
the Democratic citizens among us, so
generally asked, and often promises have
been made by them to support such men
if we would do so. We at last concluded
to try it and as our readers well know, if
they will but make an honest expression
we elected L. Berhel, Mayor of this city
which was declared by the Commis-
sioners of election, most of whom were
Democrats. And to our surprise we find
the Advocate of Wednesday last coming
forth with the following which we believe
to be the general sentiment of our self
represented friends:

A private dispatch was received here
yesterday from New Orleans to the ef-
fect that Governor Warrmoth had issued
a commission to L. Berhel as Mayor of
this city. Pending the result of the con-
testation the commission amounts to
just so much paper, as Berhel will as-
certain when the office is demanded.

We only say in reply, that the office is
justly ours, and if justice can be found
before the Tribunals of this State or the
United States, we will hereafter see, and
that without any resort to violence or
threats on our part. We think the word
Carpet Bagger, is only used, instead of
(why don't you give us power.)—Grand
Era.

BORES.

What constitutes a bore? What combi-
nation of qualities goes to make up that
source of civilization? A total lack of
humor, we should say, and of that sym-
pathetic power which enables a person to
see, as if by instinct, whether he or his
conversation be agreeable to the listener,
joined sometimes to intense egotism;
though this last is not a necessary ingre-
dient in the bore's character, except so
far as it is connected with want of sym-
pathy. The essence of the bore is in the
absence of sympathetic power. This by no
means implies the absence of sympathiz-
ing power. The two are quite distinct.
A person may bore one to death with
sympathy, by offering it at the wrong
time. A bore has no tact. This is why
the masculine bore so largely predomi-

nates over the feminine. Women, as a
rule, have more tact than men. They
are more sympathetic, too; their finer
sensibilities enabling them to feel the
pulse, as it were, of the individual with
whom they are conversing, or the society
in which they are mixing. But though
the feminine type is rarer than the mas-
culine, it is infinitely the worst of the
two. The rarity is more than compen-
sated for by intensity.

Tinsley's Magazine.

WHAT IS LIFE?

A friend sends us this reverie-rhap-
sody:

We have been writing way off into the
night. The ticking of the clock—it
brings tears to our eyes,—that steady,
light, heavy,—light, heavy,—light, heavy,
—oh! 'tis ticking our life away!

What a little incident! Yes, but it has
turned all our thoughts. We were writing
a letter to an old friend, a noble-hearted,
genial but dignified, Harvard scientist.
We were forgetful of time and place, of
the howling storm outside, and the loud
"tick-tack," "tick-tack," "tick-tack."

Ah, what a start it gave us—it was
only a little mouse; how quick we felt
the shiver of the storm-blade outside the
window! We keep turning around,
now, very cautiously, to see if it is still
lying there on the cold, iron gate. We
half expect to see that it has really
scampered off, that it is again jumping
about over the floor and running cun-
ningly under the chair, to jump out again
over the rocker and scamper off fright-
ened, then to come bounding back, stop-
ping, of a sudden, cautiously, then ad-
vancing boldly, then standing toyishly,
then springing away to hide. Hark! No,
it is still lying there on the cold
grate.

It was cruel, and we can scarce write
it. He had squeezed his little body under
the door, and then, of course, not harm-
ing us, really amused us with his playing.
He doubtless, thought it quite a new
sensation to be on carpeted floor, so he
told us plainly how he enjoyed it. But
we soon happened to think of a neat (?)
way to trap him, and all so quickly and
so quietly, that it was immediately done.
Having put the edge of the mat under
the door, so he could not get out, and
then made a run-away under the mat,
all was fixed. So we rattled the sofa
when away little dot scampered, not
across the floor as he had done when
less fearless, but sidling the wall, like the
Trooper's man, "Phil." He found the
gate-way closed, so he sprang by and
went around the large room, past chairs,
secretary, stove, once more to the sofa.
Then again we started him on his travels.
Poor fellow! he dodged into the little
run-away under the mat. We then,
very deliberately, knelt down to his
death. A hand at each end of the run-
away. A drawing of them together,—a
trembling little lump,—a heartless pres-
sure for a moment.

Then came a revulsion of feeling and
sorrow that we could not undo the game
we had just played so hastily. We hesi-
tated, disliking to lift the mat. Turning
it back slowly, we saw him there, look-
ing to us just as he had done a minute
before, but stirring not. Had anything
escaped up through the mat and between
our fingers? We had not seen anything
fly away. Cautiously we touched the
warm body of little *mus*. It did not
tremble. The throbbing of a little heart
had ceased; and, yes, the ticking of our
watch had stopped. Is the watch dead,
like the mouse? House did life get out
of this golden casket, so tight? Ah!
but have we not the key? and each we
not make it live again? Here: "tick,
tick, tick, tick." So, after all, you are
not like poor, little *Muff*, here, the key
to whose breath we have not. What
beautifully bright eyes those are, *Furry*;
how pleading their look, and so like
black, but lusterful garnets! What can-
ning teeth, and curious ears, and delicate
whiskers! Your whole "make-up" is a
great marvel. But the life-principle,
where is that? Ah, we have long sat
at the feet of Agassiz, but have yet to learn
what life is. To Huxley we have looked,
and still uncertainty fills us. We have
been a lover of rocks that we might
know a little of the ancient forms of life.
We have handled fossils, studying them
eagerly; yet, where life began, we cannot
say; what life is, we do not know!

To-night, two fires have gone out. The
third fire in our room, that within our
own breast, may soon be burning low!
even as the lamp which is now getting
quite empty. What is life? And what is
it today?

A. W. W.

A shoemaker was fitting a customer with
a pair of boots, when the buyer observed
that he had but one objection to them,
which was that the soles were a little too
thick. "If that is all," replied the shoe-
maker "put on the boots and the objec-
tion will gradually wear away."

Among the "Wants" in one of our pa-
pers is this: "Partial board for a single
gentleman; house kept by a widow and

daughter; lasses and cars convenient."
Oh that we were a boarder!

Ladies' Work-Basket.

BY "MAX."

It is said that the young Queen of
Denmark will in future fill the vacant
throne of fashion and be the leader of
European fashions. If such be the case,
European styles will not be of any ser-
vice to our modistes for garments that
comfort would require, in May, in the
Danish Capital, could not be worn here
even in winter. Certainly it is not a very
consistent idea in American Republican
women that they must have some Euro-
pean queen to dictate to them what style
of garments they shall wear.

The time has been when all have con-
ceded to our modistes of the queen city
of the Gulf, the palm, for beauty of style
and workmanship. Go this spring and
visit some of our principal establishments
and see if this opinion will not hold
good now. Truly in the beauty of design
and taste and elegance of execution, the
styles of our fashion emporiums should
satisfy the taste of the most fastidious.

DRESS GOODS.

We do not think there has been a sea-
son, for many years, when our merchants
have imported larger or more beautiful
assortments of dress goods. For the
richest and most expensive costumes, the
new styles of checked silks are used, and
these checked silk costumes are exquisi-
tely beautiful.

The striped grenadine will also be
worn this season, but it will be found
more expensive than the silk costumes,
as it must necessarily be worn over silk
as it is too thin to be made otherwise.
The short basques will be the prevailing
style for the coming season.

We notice, however, a new style that
will be found more comfortable for our
warm climate. It is a basque back cut
to fit the form, and has loose fronts with
a belt holding the back in place from un-
derneath. If our description is sufficient-
ly lucid, our readers will find this style
not only very pretty, but very comfort-
able.

Loose sleeves will be the prevailing
style, although coat sleeves are still worn.
The overdresses are very long and full.
White pique and jaconet make very pret-
ty overdresses, but black silk, black al-
paca and checked silks are also worn.

Loose slashed sequies are still worn,
but the basque backs, described above,
will be more in favor especially for linen
and pique suits.

GRENADEINE COSTUMES.

There is nothing new exhibited in gre-
nadine suits. They should be made over
silk shirts, but those who can not afford
silk use alpaca, or farmer's satin, and
sometimes soft, thick cambrie that has
not gloss enough to betray it. The thick
silk over which the basque is made is the
proper lining. But few persons now us-
drilling lining with thin silk covering next
the grenadine. Indeed, silk linings for
corsets are gaining favor, and are not
considered extravagant as they wear well
set smoothly to the figure, and are far
pleasanter to wear than linen or twilled
cotton. Many ruffles merely hemmed,
with a fold of gros grain laid in the hem,
or else edged with lace, are the fashio-
nable trimming.

We noticed a pink and white striped
grenadine costume made with the loose
basque back—sacque, with overskirt of
the same goods. It was made over pink
silk and was trimmed with ruffles and
bias bands.

A pretty dress for a bride was made of
white cashmere. A long trained skirt
with one wide flounce with bias band
of satin stitched on as a heading. The
front with headings of satin put on, and
at each termination is a rosette of satin
ribbon. Of course, the lace is not put on
straight across, but almost in a half-circle.
A tight fitting basque trimmed with satin
ruffles of cashmere and lace. Loose
sleeves trimmed to match the basque.
Lace chemisette and undersleeves. A half
wreath of orange flowers, fastened the
long bridal veil. It is almost impossible
to give an idea of this dress from a de-
scription of it, but it was certainly very
beautiful.

The summer silks most popular are
narrow stripes of black on white, trim-
med with many gathered ruffles of the
same, edged with black lace, or else a
tiny fold of solid-colored silk, either
black, brown, or violet, placed above the
hem of the ruffle, this hem being turned
up on the right side. Solid-colored
vests are also seen on these, and em-
bodiments are used as a trimming. One of
the most stylish suits yet seen is black
stripes on white, with the polonaise
bordered by black and white fringe,
headed by a band of black silk "tam-
bouré" with white. The skirt has five
narrow lapping ruffles piped with black.
The gypsy bonnet is fine Belgian straw,
trimmed with black Frou Frou gauze, a
black ostrich tip, and tea-roses. Large
oval earrings of Etruscan gold, in Moorish
designs. Linen and Valenciennes
collar, with India silk neck-tie of tea-roses.

color. White silk parasol, with black
lace cover and ivory handle. Earm
gloves with three buttons.

The goat's-hair fabrics are light yet
strong, do not fray as they formerly did,
are soft enough to fall into graceful
drapery, have a beautiful lustre, and cost
but sixty or seventy-five cents a yard.
They are made usually in polonaise suits
or in the position-basque costume, with
burnous drapery, and trimmed with
folds of the same, piped with silk of a
darker shade. Gray goat's-hair, silver
and fresh looking, and the fashionable
Frou Frou or cameo colors of two shades
of buff and brown, make pretty and in-
expensive suits, to be doctored when
warmer days arrive. Soft wool serges, as
fine almost as foulards, but in the broad
twill, which is now preferred to fine dis-
gonal lines, is used for traveling dresses.
An effort is being made to introduce
round talmas, or elbow capes with Wat-
teau folds behind, to wear over the
polonaises of shopping and traveling
suits. A few have already appeared,
but these capes require to be perfectly
fitted on the shoulders, and gracefully
rounded below, or they will have a prim,
Quakerish air, or else, on the contrary,
will look very dowdy. The prettiest
talma yet seen is placed over a polonaise
as part of a traveling suit for a bride. It
is of pin-head checked silk, black and
gray, trimmed with fringe and a ruche.
A broad box-pleat or Watteau fold is in
the back.

Black alpacas, like black silks, are
always in fashion, and the best of these
are the improved buffalo alpaca, now
made of the purest jet black, and the
kindred fabrics introduced since this al-
paca became favorably known. There
are the beaver mohair, as lustrous as
silk; the lustrous sable Turkish brillian-
tine; and lastly, the new other alpaca,
which is admirably adapted for the co-
suetudes of the present season, and of which
lower priced qualities are sold than of
the other brands.

A QUEER SET.—Farmer Gruff was one
morning tugging away with all his might
and main at a barrel of apples, which he
was endeavoring to get up the cellar
stairs, and calling at the top of his lungs
for one of his boys to lend a helping hand;
but in vain. When he had, after an in-
finite amount of sweating and puffing,
accomplished the task, and just when
they were not needed, of course, they
made their appearance. "Where have
you been, and what have you been about,
I'd like to know, that you couldn't hear
me call?" inquired the farmer in an an-
gry tone, addressing the eldest. "Out in the
shop, settin' the saw," replied the youth.
"And you, Dick?" "Out in the barn, set-
tin' the hen." "And you, sir?" "Up in
Granny's room, settin' the clock." "And
you, young man?" "Up in the garret, settin'
trap." "And now, Master Fred, where
were you settin'?" asked the old farmer of
his youngest progeny, the asperity of his
temper becoming somewhat softened by
this amusing catalogue of answers.
"Come, let's hear." "On the door-step,
settin' still," replied the young hopeful,
seriously. "A remarkable set, I must con-
fess," added the amused sire, dispensing
the grinning group with a wave of his
hand.

Little lies are the seeds of a great evil.
A young newsboy says he supposes he
has told as many as a hundred lies, but
most of them were told to back up two
or three little ones that he told in the
first place.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 19—11:30 A. M.
COTTON.—We notice a fair inquiry, with
sales of over 2000 bales. Buyers com-
plain that there is but little offering.
The Liverpool advices have somewhat
depressed prices, without causing a
quotable decline. In fact some buyers
report their firm.

Yesterday's operations embraced 400
bales, the market closing as follows:

	Average	Exch.
	List.	Figures.
Interior.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4	100
Low Ordinary.....	8 @ 8 1/2	100
Ordinary.....	9 @ 9 1/2	100
Good Ordinary.....	10 @ 10 1/2	100
Low Middling.....	11 @ 11 1/2	100
Middling.....	12 @ 12 1/2	100
Strict Middling.....	13 @ 13 1/2	100
Good Middling.....	14 @ 14 1/2	100

THOMAS J. HANNA,
AUCTIONEER.

General Commission Merchant.

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM, 163

POYDRAS STREET, NEW OR-

LEANS, LOUISIANA.

References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., St. L.,
Pineard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq.,
Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., Samuel B.

GOOD
WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of Liverpool Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock at prices never before known. All watches are in fine, artistic design, reliable in accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our line will be found:

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID CASE WATCH. Genuine English full jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, small out hanger, engine turn, correct and reliable. Large or small size, in complete finishing order, with an elegant Gents' Chain, Locket and Key, all complete, mail and free for FIVE DOLLARS.

VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 K. Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gents' Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

The Orde Gold Watch. A massive ORDE GOLD Double Hunt- ing Spring Case, elegantly engraved, or plain, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold. Like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$400 Gold Watch. One of these watches will be forwarded by mail free of charge, in handsomely decorated case, with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gents' Watch), for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all makes, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$100. Other Good Watches, of any kind, we send extra of same kind free, as a premium to get out of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Orde Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, finish, etc. Bells of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bells of \$12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-4.

**A. Simon's,
COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,**
No. 91, Exchange Alley, between Bienville
and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.
More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.
Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.
Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

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UNDERTAKER
Bourbon Street near St. Louis Street, New Orleans
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Carriages For Hire.
JOSEPH H. WILSON'S
DRY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
163...CANAL STREET...163

FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND WRAPS.

THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.
A visit to the store will repay any persons
wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE, FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER,
105...POYDRAS STREET...105

W. J. TAYLOR, JOHN M. BURKE
Salesmen.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
Chartered by the United States Govern-
ment, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
D. L. EATON, Actuary.
100...CANAL STREET...100

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114 Carondelet Street.
C. L. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours: 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday Nights: 6 to 8 o'clock.

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LAW OFFICE,
St. Charles Street, 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in
the several courts of the State.

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Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
100...GRAVIER STREET...100
NEW ORLEANS

**FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS**
of every description, just received at
F. R. HARDEN'S
29...CHARTRES STREET...29
(between Canal and Customhouse.)

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern
Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco,
St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St.
Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New
Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
Road Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal
street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans,
Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making
close connections at Mobile with the Mobile
and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East
and West.

For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great
Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Com-
mon streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chat-
tanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street,
under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron
Mountain and Southern Railroad.

**NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.**

The Mobile division of this road will be opened
for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal
street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mis-
sissippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula
and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mo-
bile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile
with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MO-
BILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M.

Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile,
Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH
WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot
of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at
Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER
ROUTE

For further information, call at the General
Office of the company, rooms one and two, up-
stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and
Common streets. J. B. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern,
and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage
Cars, their combined length without
change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE
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The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Mem-
phis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all
points beyond, sleeping cars at night, Canton
to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily,
at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning
Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST
and WEST. Carries the great North-west Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars
run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Ten-
nessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
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Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel,
Corner Camp and Common streets, and at
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J. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
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New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
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Lower Coast—Twice a Week.

Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and
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For RICHLAND, POINTE-A-LA-HA-
CHE, and all way landings on the
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The Steamer
San Nicolas,
T. A. Enderle, Master,
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For freight or passage apply on board, or to
V. J. WOOD, 33 Peter St.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

**FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
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F. R. HARDEN'S
29...CHARTRES STREET...29
(between Canal and Customhouse.)

W. H. MARSHAM, C. W. BURT,
St. Louis, New Orleans.

MARKHAM & BURT,
Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
100...GRAVIER STREET...100
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LAW OFFICE,
St. Charles Street, 26

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD, PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - \$50,000.

CLASS F.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, May 6, 1871.

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY \$20.

1 prize of \$50,000 is.....\$50,000

1 prize of 30,000 is.....30,000

1 prize of 20,000 is.....20,000

1 prize of 10,000 is.....10,000

1 prize of 9,000 is.....9,000

1 prize of 8,000 is.....8,000

1 prize of 7,000 is.....7,000

1 prize of 6,000 is.....6,000

1 prize of 5,000 is.....5,000

1 prize of 4,000 is.....4,000

1 prize of 3,000 is.....3,000

1 prize of 2,000 is.....2,000

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And to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The consideration of Senate bill No. 94 was then resumed.

Mr. Harris moved that the printing bill, No. 94, be indefinitely postponed.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to postpone the bill by the following vote:

Yeas: Campbell, Harris, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Twitchell, Wilcox—12.

Nays: Antoine, Blackman, Butler, Coupland, Galloup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—27.

On the call of the roll, objections were made by Senator Harris as to the right of Mr. Lynch to vote, for the reason that he was not within the bar when the question was put.

Mr. McMillen raised the point of order that no member could be deprived of his vote, if he was present when his name was called, by any rules that can be made by the Senate. The right to vote is an inherent and constitutional right, of which no member can be deprived.

The point of order was not sustained by the chair.

Mr. Lynch raised a point of order. According to rule twenty-four no Senator shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

Mr. Lynch claimed that there were Senators upon the floor of this Senate who were directly interested in the repeal of this measure, and challenged their right to vote.

The chair decided that according to rule, when members were interested in a measure, they could not vote, but that the Chair was not in possession of proof that they were interested at this time.

Mr. O'Hara raised a point of order, that during roll-call discussion was out of order.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Blackman moved that the votes of the members of the Senate, who are interested in this measure, be stricken from the roll before the announcement of the vote by the Chair.

The motion was not entertained.

Mr. Blackman moved to take up this bill section by section.

Mr. Sypher moved to postpone the consideration of this bill until Monday next.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to lay on the table, by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Twitchell—10.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Galloup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Wilcox—21.

Mr. Ragan moved to postpone the bill to-morrow at two o'clock.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

On the call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to lay on the table by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Wilcox—14.

Nays: Barber, Butler, Campbell, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Mr. Ingraham called for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Ragan to postpone.

Mr. McMillen moved to adjourn.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thomas, Whitney—8.

Nays: Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—23.

Question occurred on the motion of Senator Ragan to postpone. On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate adopted the motion to postpone till to-morrow at two o'clock by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Campbell, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback, Thomas, Todd, Whitney—14.

House bill No. 209, to be entitled an act to regulate the location of slaughter-houses, stock landings, and the inspection of meat in the city of New Orleans, in the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans and St. Bernard, and of the duty of the Attorney General, the city of New Orleans and the Board of Metropolitan Police in cases concerning persons engaged in the business of preparing meats for market.

Passed its first reading.

Mr. Ingraham moved to suspend the constitutional rule and put the bill on its second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate suspended the rules by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—27.

Nays: Whitney—1.

Mr. Ingraham called for the reading of the bill.

The bill was read its second time.

Mr. McMillen moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Harris moved to lay that motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate tabled the motion, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—27.

Nays: Lynch, McMillen, Pinchback, Thomas, Whitney—5.

Mr. Ingraham moved to adopt the bill on the second reading.

Mr. Todd moved to strike out of line ten, section one, the word "between," and insert the word "below."

Adopted.

Mr. Todd moved that the amendment be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—31.

Nays: Whitney—1.

Mr. Barber moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was finally passed, and Mr. Harris moved to lay that motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate tabled the motion by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—30.

Nays: McMillen, Whitney—2.

Mr. Thomas moved to adjourn.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate adjourned by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Swords, Thomas, Todd—19.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Galloup, Kelso, Noland, Ragan, Smith, Sypher, Whitney, Wilcox—11.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the eighteenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Forty-First Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Friday, February 18, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Galloup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and third reading dispensed with.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary presented to the House for concurrence the following bills, viz:

Senate bill No. 152, an act to incorporate the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company.

Senate bill No. 109, an act amending an act to incorporate the town of Breux Bridge.

Senate bill No. 179, an act fixing the time of holding court in the Ninth Judicial District.

Senate bill No. 97, an act to establish an institution for the instruction of the blind.

Senate bill No. 209, an act to ratify and confirm a compromise made between the city of Shreveport and the assignees and representatives of the Shreveport Town Company.

Senate bill No. 211, an act to authorize the Governor of the State of Louisiana to grant leave of absence to State and parish officers.

Senate bill No. 121, an act to incorporate the town of Braeshear, in the parish of St. Mary.

Senate bill No. 214, an act to incorporate the Lone Star Benevolent Association of the parish of West Feliciana.

Senate bill No. 187, an act to amend "an act to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans." (City Charter bill.)

Substitute for Senate bills Nos. 82 and 105, an act establishing the fifteenth and sixteenth judicial districts.

Senate bill No. 59, an act relative to the liabilities of depositaries.

Senate bill No. 204, an act to lay out and open a public road near the courthouse, parish of St. Charles.

Senate bill No. 213, an act to emancipate Paul Liso, minor son of Pauline Liso.

Also, favorably, with amendment, on

And returned to the House, with the signature of the President of the Senate, the following enrolled House bills, viz:

No. 8, to provide for supplying the loss of records and other papers consumed by the burning of the courthouse in Morehouse parish, March 16, 1870.

No. 6, to amend article 915 of the Civil Code, etc., providing for the descent of community property, etc.

No. 87, for the relief of John L. Lewis of Claiborne parish.

No. 106, to authorize the people of Livingston parish to change the location of the courthouse, etc.

No. 204, to amend and re-enact sections 1848 and 1849 of the Revised Statutes of 1870.

And requested the signature of the Speaker to enroll Senate bill No. 95 for the relief of J. O. Nixon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably by substitute on Senate bill No. 122, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled "an act to confer upon justices of the peace of the first and second wards of the parish of St. Landry additional powers," approved March 6, 1869.

Lies over.

Also, favorably, with amendments, upon Senate bill No. 113, to be entitled an act relative to juries in the parish of Orleans, and to repeal sections 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, and 670 of act No. 96 of the laws of Louisiana, approved March 14, 1870.

Lies over.

Also, favorably upon Senate bill No. 156, to be entitled an act for the relief of the Hope Insurance Company, A. B. Griswold & Co., A. B. Griswold and Adam Thomson, all of the city of New Orleans.

Lies over.

Also submitted the following report: To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

The judiciary committee have had Senate bill No. 56 under consideration. The object contemplated by this bill is to prevent the exercise of licensed occupations from being carried on on Sunday.

There are so many cases which have to be made exceptions to the general rule sought to be established by this bill that it almost renders the main object of the bill nugatory; besides there seems to us other exceptions, which ought to be made if the bill should pass. Upon the whole the committee have come to the conclusion that the municipal corporations ought to regulate such matters, as different localities and situations might make different regulations necessary, which could be best judged of by the local authorities.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

JOHN RAY,
Chairman Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 185, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Victor A. Freville, late State Tax Collector for the parish of Orleans, right bank.

Also, favorably on Senate bill No. 195, to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Lipshutz.

Also, unfavorably on Senate bill No. 190, to be entitled an act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Adolphus David, of the parish of West Baton Rouge.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, reported favorably by substitute on Senate bill No. 215, to be entitled an act to establish an institution for the deaf and dumb, of Baton Rouge, to provide for the organization and government thereof, to provide for the appointment of a board of trustees, and to provide temporary quarters for the Louisiana State University.

Mr. Todd, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably on Senate bill No. 222, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact section two of "an act relative to the purchase and distribution of certain books," approved March 9, 1869.

Mr. Hunsaker, in behalf of the Committee on Drainage, reported by substitute on Senate bill No. 63, to be entitled an act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CANALS, DRAINAGE AND INLAND NAVIGATION,
New Orleans, February 18, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana:

I am directed by the Committee on Canals, Drainage and Inland Navigation to report back to the Senate the accompanying substitute for Senate bill No. 63, and to recommend its passage.

OSCAR F. HUNSAKER,
Acting Chairman.

Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Finance, returned, without action, Senate bill No. 201, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act creating the Mississippi River Packet Company, and to grant State aid thereto.

Also, favorably, with amendment, on

Senate bill No. 146, to be entitled an act to appropriate \$250,000 to pay the mileage and per diem of the members of the General Assembly, and the officers and employees of the same.

Unanimous consent was obtained to take up the bill.

Mr. Lynch moved that the amendment of the committee be adopted, which was as follows:

Section one, after the word "treasury," add the words "to the credit of the general fund."

Mr. Lynch moved to adopt the amendment.

Adopted.

Mr. Todd moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ray moved to lay that motion on the table, which motion was adopted.

The bill was then adopted, as amended, on its second reading.

Mr. Ray moved that the amendment be considered engrossed.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ray the constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Harris, from Committee on Engrossment, reported the following bills as duly engrossed:

Senate bill No. 121, an act to incorporate the town of Braeshear, in the parish of St. Mary.

Also, Senate bill No. 214, an act to incorporate the Lone Star Benevolent Association of the parish of West Feliciana.

Also, Senate bill No. 187, an act to amend an act to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans (city charter.)

Also, substitute for Senate bills Nos. 82 and 185, an act establishing the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts.

Also, Senate bill No. 59, relative to the liabilities of depositaries.

Also, Senate bill No. 204, to lay out and open a public road, etc., near the courthouse, parish of St. Charles.

Also, Senate bill No. 213, to emancipate Paul Liso, minor son of Pauline Liso.

Also, Senate bill No. 209, to be entitled an act to ratify and confirm a compromise made between the city of Shreveport and the assignees and representatives of Shreveport Town Company, etc.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 7, to be entitled an act to amend and re-adopt section five of an act entitled "an act for the corporation and organization of works of public improvement," etc., approved September 10, 1868.

Also, favorably upon Senate bill No. 199, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Upper Red River Raft Company, to grant to said company authority to collect tolls to remove the raft in upper Red river.

Lies over.

Mr. Pinchback, from the Committee on Enrollment, submitted the following report:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
New Orleans, February 18, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Enrollment beg respectfully to report as having been duly enrolled Senate bill No. 95, an act for the relief of James O. Nixon, late State Printer.

Very respectfully,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on Senate bill No. 188, to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Mary Barlow.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Kelso:
Of a bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bayou Beau and Red River Navigation Company, approved March 30, 1869.

By Mr. Campbell:
Of a bill to be entitled an act defining the terms of the First and Second District Courts of the parish of Orleans.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced according to previous notice:

By Mr. Anderson:
A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. F. Story & Co.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill read its second time and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act granting to John Weaver the right to establish and maintain a ferry across Bayou Cane in the parish of St. Landry.

Which was read first time.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Drainage.

By Mr. Hunsaker:
A bill to be entitled an act to establish the office of inspector of distilled spirits

and rectified spirits for the city of New Orleans, to regulate the duties pertaining to the same, and provide a penalty for violation of said act.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. Pierce:
A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Grieff & Barnes.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Smith:
A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Ramie Planting, Manufacturing and Paper-Making Company of Louisiana.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Commerce.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Campbell called up on first reading joint resolution for the relief of the New Orleans Times.

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules to put the joint resolution on its second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused to suspend the rules by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Galloup, Herwig, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Wilcox—18.

Nays: Daigle, Fish, Harris, Ingraham, Kelso, McMillen, Wilcox—7.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES LYING OVER.

Mr. Ragan called up Senate bill No. 3, reported favorably by the Committee on Corporations, to be entitled an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, etc., and moved it be made the special order for consideration this evening at eight o'clock.

Adopted.

Mr. Sypher called up Senate bill No. 208, to be entitled "an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya Bay Company of Louisiana, and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Sypher, the bill was made the special order for Monday at one o'clock.

Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 101, to be entitled "an act to create an insurance department," and was made the special order for Tuesday at one o'clock.

Also, Senate bill No. 102, to be entitled "an act for the relief of assurance companies," and made the special order of Tuesday next at one o'clock.

BILLS CALLED UP OUT OF REGULAR ORDER.

Mr. Twitchell called up Senate bill No. 16, to be entitled an act to form a new parish, to be called the parish of Red River.

On motion of Mr. Twitchell the Senate concurred in the following House amendments:

At the end of section one add the words "provided a majority of the votes cast of the qualified electors of that portion of the parishes of Natchitoches and Caddo, residing in the limits specified in section two, approve of the same, as hereinafter provided."

Second amendment, add:

Sec.